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Warren Group Reportedly 'Files' Paper Linking Oswald, Red Police

BY ROBERT S. ALLEN
and PAUL SCOTT

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Students of history are going to find the Warren Commission's report on the assassination of President Kennedy as fascinating for what it doesn't include as for what it contains.

Before sending their historic document to President Johnson this week, four of the commission's seven members voted secretly to send to the National Archives several documents charging that Lee Harvey Oswald, the suspected assassin, was a Soviet KGB agent.

Rep. Gerald R. Ford (R-Mich.), one of the four congressional members, sought unsuccessfully to include these papers, including a letter from Rep. John Pillion (R-N.Y.), in the commission's official report to the President.

However, when Ford's motion to include these documents was offered, it was blocked when the other four commission members present, including Chief Justice Earl Warren, chairman, remained silent.

Instead, the commission members led by Warren ordered the documents delivered to the archives, where the papers will be available — if they don't disappear—to researchers, future investigators and students of history.

Pillion's letter challenged the commission's findings that Oswald was not directed or instigated by any known or secret Communist agency, or that his Marxist-Leninist associations were not related to his assassination of President Kennedy.

Pillion, whose offer to testify was rejected by the commission, charged that the commission's conclusions were contrary to the evidence.

Pillion traced Oswald's activities in the Soviet Union, his close association with the KGB, his marriage to the niece of a lieutenant colonel of the Soviet MVD, and his later visits to Mexico City, reporting:

"Immediately upon his arrival in the Soviet Union, Oswald voluntarily

became associated with the Soviet secret police, known as the KGB. The KGB has the responsibility for the intelligence, infiltration and terroristic operations of the Soviet Union and its allied Communist network around the world.

"Following Oswald's arrival in Moscow, the KGB arranged press conferences to publicize Oswald's defection. Shortly thereafter, the KGB provided a job for him in the sheet-metal shop of a radio factory in Minsk. Oswald was not a skilled sheet-metal worker. His job was a clerical job of 'checker.' This was a sham 'cover' job.

"The 1,400-ruble monthly income of Oswald was comparable to the salary of the general manager of the factory where he was allegedly employed in an unskilled-labor capacity. The KGB provided Oswald with a scarce and comparatively luxurious apartment in Minsk for a period of more than two years.

"The grant of an exit visa to Oswald and to his wife, Marina, is a most extraordinary Soviet act. Oswald knew more than a month before that he and his wife would receive

permission to leave the Soviet. There can be no question but that Oswald and Marina were considered by the KGB to be potential agents for either specific or future assignments.

"The KGB arranged to allow Oswald to engage in target practice and shooting during his more than two years' stay in Minsk. The use of a rifle and practice privileges is absolutely forbidden to foreigners in the Soviet.

"From about June, 1962, when Oswald returned to the U.S., until his arrest for the murder of President Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963, he was completely preoccupied with communism. His efforts to earn a living for his family were only incidental.

"It is immaterial whether Oswald was specifically assigned to assassinate President Kennedy. The fact remains that his entire Communist background and training had conditioned him to kill."

The other documents sent to the National Archives by the commission involve classified information relating to Oswald's contacts with CIA officials in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.